

improper to attempt to give here a complete set of forms.  
Form of a petition for bankruptcy applying under the insolvent laws.

To the Honorable S. R. B. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the district of \_\_\_\_\_

The petition of \_\_\_\_\_ respectfully sheweth that your petitioner is a resident of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_ and that your petitioner further sheweth that he is indebted to the persons and in the sums set forth in the schedule setting forth a list of petitioner's creditors, their residence and the amount due to each, and signed by your petitioner, which schedule according to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, contains a true and correct list of all your petitioner's creditors, their residence, and the amounts due to each of them; which schedule, signed as aforesaid, your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this his petition; which debts your petitioner sheweth have not in whole or in part been created in consequence of any defalcation by your petitioner as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. And your petitioner further sheweth that the schedule hereunto annexed, and signed by your petitioner, contains a correct inventory of your petitioner's property, rights, and credits, of every kind, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, which your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this his petition.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that he may, by decree of this honorable court, be declared a bankrupt according to the provisions of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that such further order and proceedings as are provided for, directed, or required in and by the said act of Congress be had.

Dated, &c. Signed by the Petitioner.  
Form of the jurat to the foregoing.  
United States of America. } ss: On this day of A. D. 18\_\_\_\_ personally appeared the petitioner above named, and being duly sworn, made solemn oath that the foregoing petition by him signed is true.

District Judge.  
(or such other officer as may be authorized by the court.)  
Note.—If the list of debts and property should be brief, they may be stated in the body of the petition and the schedules dispensed with.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
Legal Decision.—The following opinion of Judge O'Neal, as an exposition of the late Act, may be useful if known throughout the State. The case was argued at Chambers.

John Cessford Kerr } Chambers, S. C., Feb. 1842.  
The Bank of Charleston. }  
The Defendant, who is in custody of the Sheriff of Charleston District, under a writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, before the passage of the Act of 1841 to extend the bounds of the Gaols of the several Districts, he now moves to have the benefit of the late Act extended to him.

I have no doubt that he is entitled to it. The Act provides that the "Limits and Bounds of the Gaols of the Judicial Districts of this State, be the same as are hereby extended to the limits and boundaries of the Judicial Districts in which they are situated." This makes the Bound for which the Defendant gave bond co-extensive with the District; for when the Bounds were enlarged, it is in the letter of his Bond that he should have the same enlargement. He is bound to remain within the limits and Bounds of the Gaol of Charleston District. What are they? The limits and boundaries of Charleston Judicial District, is the legal answer. It may be necessary that the Defendant & his securities should, in writing, under their seals on the back of their Bond, acknowledge the Bond to be under the Act of 1841 as well as the Acts of 17-8 and 1840, and covenant that the debtor shall, according to the law, render a schedule of his estate, and at the expiration of the notice under the insolvent Debtors Act, assign and surrender, as far as in his power, the property mentioned in said schedule.

On this acknowledgment and additional covenant being made and entered into by the Defendant and his securities, "It is ordered, that John Cessford Kerr do have the benefit of the Act of 1841, and be allowed the enlargement thereby provided for in the extension of the limits and bounds of the Gaols of the several Districts in this State." (Signed)

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL.  
Benjamin F. Hunt, for the motion.  
Petrigo & Lessee, for the Bank.  
Feb. 15th. 1842.

South Carolina Bar Association.—At the annual meeting of this Association, held at the Library Room, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:  
Hon. David Johnson, President. Jas. L. Gantt, Esq. Sec'y. Treas'r. and Librarian.  
Standing Committee.—Richard Yeadon, Chairman; Hon. B. J. Dunkin, A. G. Magrath, Geo. B. Eckhard, and Jno. Phillips, Esquires.

The President read the following letter from Henry A. Desaussure, Esq.  
CHARLESTON, Feb. 7, 1842.

To the President and Members of the Bar Association of Charleston:  
Gentlemen—I beg leave to present, for your acceptance, a bust of my late venerated father, Chancellor Desaussure.

The courteous attention manifested towards him in life by the Bar of Charleston, and the particular respect shown to his memory by your association, are deeply felt and appreciated by his family—and they avail themselves of this opportunity to express their acknowledgments for your friendly regard to him.

The model of the bust was executed after his decease, as a disinterested act of friendship by our talented fellow-citizen, Col. John S. Cogdell, aided only by portraits and by personal recollections. Respectfully, H. A. DESAUSSURE.  
On motion of Mitchell King, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered through the President, to our respected Associate Henry A. Desaussure, Esq., for the bust of his venerated father, the late Chancellor Henry Wm Desaussure, and that it be placed in a conspicuous position in the Library of the Association.

Resolved, That the Bar Association are much gratified by the aid afforded to them by their talented friend Col. John S. Cogdell, to perpetuate the memory of some of the distinguished members of the Bench of this State, and they congratulate him on the ability and taste displayed in the bust of the late Chancellor Desaussure, this day presented to them, by his son.

The President read the following letter from the Hon. B. F. Porter, of Alabama:  
MOBILE, (Ala.) May 14, 1841.

To the President and Members of the Bar Association of Charleston:

Gentlemen—The association, some time since, conferred upon me the honor of receiving, for the use of their library, a portion of the volumes of Alabama Reports. I respectfully ask permission to add four volumes of those prepared by myself, that the series may be complete.

While it gives me pleasure, as a member of the profession, to aid in furnishing the Bar of Charleston with the judicial decisions of a sister State, it affords me still more gratification to recall the connection which exists between Carolina and myself, as an individual. I do not know that, in a communication of this character, it is proper to allude to this connection; but I will, I hope, be privileged to associate the affection which I bear my native city, with this tribute to her distinguished sons.

A long residence in Alabama has not caused me to forget what I owe to your State; and I am sure that the feelings I entertain towards her soil and people, are not inconsistent with the gratitude deservedly due to the country of my adoption. Knowing that the Bench and Bar of Carolina furnish examples of private and public virtue, which her emigrant children may proudly emulate, I ask to renew the assurances of my profound respect.

BENJAMIN F. PORTER.

On motion of R. Yeadon, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be returned to the Hon. Benjamin F. Porter, of Alabama, for his very liberal present of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th volumes of Porter's Reports; and that the Librarian be directed to address him a suitable letter of acknowledgment on behalf of the Association.—Charleston Courier.

Health of Charleston.—The Annual Report of deaths for the year 1841 has been handed to us. The total number of deaths in the city was 594 which is a little less than one in fifty of the population—even more than sustaining the reputation of Charleston health. The greatest mortality from any one disease was 98 from Consumption—a while from the several varieties of Fever there were only 36 deaths. Of the whole number, 134 were under 1 year; 50 were over 70; 30 were over 80; 12 over 90; and 3 over 100 years of age. The greatest mortality was in July, 55, and the least in February, 37. We subjoin a summary of classes of the population, embraced in the Report.

Of these, were Whites, 259; Blacks and white males, 171  
White Females, 88  
Black Males, 165  
Black Females, 170

Natives, 451  
Foreigners, 41  
Other States, 37  
Non residents, 32

Total, 594  
Population of Charleston, 29,963  
Proportion of death, 1 in 50 and—  
594 [Mercury.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday last the bill providing for a loan to the James River and Kanawha Company, was taken upon its second reading—and

Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk Borough, inquired whether the friend and relation of Gen. Hamilton, of S. C., was not expected in Richmond, this evening; and whether, upon his arrival, it might not be expected that arrangement would be made to supply the means of the James River and Kanawha Company, said to have been misapplied by Gen. Hamilton.

Mr. Dormon replied, that a friend of Gen. H. was expected in Richmond, this evening, but that his expected arrival could not alter the necessity which exists for a speedy action on the part of the Legislature in granting the relief asked for on the part of the James River and Kanawha Company.—That a letter had been received by last night's mail from him enclosing one from Gen. Hamilton, which, it gave him much happiness to state, placed the conduct of that gentleman in a much more favorable point of view, than he (Mr. D.) had been led to expect. He was now satisfied, that though guilty of an indiscretion, Gen. H. had not been guilty of an act of moral turpitude. He added, that he was now inclined to believe that no loss would, in the end, be sustained by the Company in consequence of the agency of Gen. H.; but that the letters then in his possession satisfied him that the indemnity could not be promptly furnished; and, therefore, the necessity existed in full force for the interposition of the General Assembly, in order to redeem the credit of the Company by the prompt redemption of their hypothecated bonds.

After some discussion, the bill was finally laid on the table till to-morrow.—Charleston Courier.

From the Charleston Courier Feb. 21, 1842.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning about half past 11 o'clock, in the second story of a kitchen attached to a house situated in Green-street, in the immediate vicinity of the Charleston College, and owned by Capt. John J. Alexander. By the timely arrival, however, of the Charleston Neck Fire Engine Company, the flames were soon arrested. It has been conjectured, that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary, as the premises have been unoccupied for several months.

West Point Military Academy.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate in relation to the number and rule of appointments of the Cadets at West Point, the Secretary of War states that the number of Cadets at present in the academy is 240, and that they are apportioned among the several States and Territories as follows:

From Maine 8  
New Hampshire 4  
Massachusetts 4  
Rhode Island 1  
Connecticut 5  
Vermont 5  
New York 33  
New Jersey 22  
Pennsylvania 1  
Delaware 4  
Maryland 17  
Virginia 8  
North Carolina 7  
South Carolina 7  
Georgia 4  
Kentucky 12  
Tennessee 12  
Ohio 17  
Louisiana 2  
Mississippi 3  
Alabama 3  
Indiana 7  
Illinois 2  
Missouri 1  
Arkansas 2  
Michigan 2  
Florida 1  
Wisconsin 1  
Iowa 4  
District of Columbia 4

Appointment at large being generally the descendants of officers and soldiers of the Revolution and of the last war, appointed as follows:

Sons of living and deceased officers of the army and navy 21  
From Virginia 4  
Maine 2  
Pennsylvania 3  
New York 1  
Kentucky 1  
Rhode Island 1  
Maryland 1  
Ohio 2  
South Carolina 1  
Charged to no State 1

Total at large 39

Total now in the academy 240

The arrangement which now exists in the War Department respecting the apportionment of cadets, so as to apportion them among the several States, is stated to be this:

In the month of February or March, annually, the appointments are made from among the applicants whose names are on the register; care being taken to distribute them as nearly as circumstances will permit, so as to give one cadet to each congressional district, excepting in the States of Delaware, Arkansas, and Michigan, which, in consideration of the large unrepresented fraction in the first, and the growing population of the others, are allowed two cadets each.

It is further stated that the laws regulating the number of cadets in the academy have been so construed as to fix the greatest number of cadets admissible, into it at 260; and that the average number has exceeded 250.—Baltimore American.

West Point.—A great deal has been said in Congress, and out of it, in newspapers and public speeches, about the Aristocracy of West Point; and that the appointments are all from the higher classes of citizens, or salaried officers of Government. But the following table, extracted from the New York Evening Post, shows conclusively, the Democratic two use the word not in the party sense, but in the nature of the Institution. It is essentially the people's Academy, and the people, in the scientific attainments, and extensive learning, and gentlemanly character, and efficient qualifications, of its graduates, are repaying the reward of their annual appropriations.—S. Republican.

The following statement of the occupations and conditions, as regards fortune, of these two hundred and twenty-one cadets now at the Military Academy at West Point, derived from an authentic source will probably prove interesting to the public:

There are 55 Ca. whose fa. are Farmers.  
" 3 " " Planters.  
" 22 " " Lawyers.  
" 1 " " Judges.  
" 17 " " Merchants.  
" 2 " " Manufacturers.  
" 4 " " Boarding house or hotel-keepers.  
" 13 " " Mechanics.  
" 2 " " Contractors.  
" 1 " " Civil Eng'rs.  
" 1 " " Editor of Newspaper.  
" 1 " " Clergyman.  
" 12 " " Physicians.  
" 1 " " Professor.  
" 1 " " Land Proprietor.  
" 1 " " Broker.  
" 7 " " Civil officers of Gen. and State Gov'ts.  
" 3 " " Officers of the Army.  
" 1 " " Master of a vessel.  
" 1 " " Clerk.  
" 5 " " having no particular occupation.  
" 4 " " whose occupation has not been stated.  
" 25 " " both of whose parents are dead.  
" 24 " " who have lost their fathers.

Total 221

Of these two hundred and twenty-one cadets, the parents of twenty are in indigent or reduced circumstances; of one hundred and seventy five, the parents are in moderate circumstances; of five the parents are in affluent circumstances; and the condition of the parents of twenty one is unknown.—It will be perceived, from

the above statement, that no member of Congress and the high functionary of either the general or state governments, has a son at West Point, and that independently of those whose fathers must be supposed to be men of little influence, there are fifty-one who are fatherless.

## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1842.

To Delinquent Subscribers.—Having commenced our seventh volume, and feeling desirous of making various improvements in our establishment, we are in want of funds, to procure the necessary materials to carry out our desired object; and to whom we wish to apply for those funds, our patrons, who have been supplied weekly, with the various news; and some of whom have not paid one cent, for the last two or three years, for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work. To those who are in arrears for Subscription, and will liquidate their accounts by the March court, we will receive \$3 per year, but after that time we shall in all cases exact \$4, the terms of the paper. We have, at no time, since the paper has been in our hands, been very great duns, but find that the accounts are becoming so large on our books, and money so scarce an article, that in self justification, we shall have to adopt the saying, if not the cash system.

We hope our delinquent subscribers will come forward, and save us the trouble of sending, and themselves the expense of being waited on by a collector.

A Communication signed "Water," was unintentionally overlooked, until too late for this paper; it will appear in our next.

The Candidates.—Scarcely a day passes without the question being asked of us, who are the candidates for election for seats in the next Legislature? We are, of course, unable to answer the question, and would suggest to those gentlemen who feel desirous of appearing before their fellow citizens as candidates, the propriety of having their names announced.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a number of new-papers and public documents, from the Hon. F. W. Pickens.

## NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

In a recent number of our paper, we copied from the Charleston Mercury, an article by the editor, upon the nomination of General Hammond for Governor. In consequence of the press of other matter, we made no comment at the time, but our feelings constrain us to say, that we have this announcement with the sincerest pleasure. We believe that it will meet the approval of our brethren of the press, generally, in South Carolina, and very probably, of the whole corps editorial. In the last canvass for the gubernatorial office, we were advocates, and warm advocates for the election of our present highly popular and efficient Chief Magistrate; but even during that contest, we entertained the highest regard for General Hammond, and never spoke of him in any other terms than those of kindness and respect. But, we think no apology necessary, for the course we in common, with a large majority of the Democratic party in our State, took at that period, in opposing the nomination of General Hammond. We have been for some time, satisfied that he was the choice of the people. That he will sustain the character and the principles of the State, there can be no question. Young as he is, he has acquired an enviable reputation. Whilst in Congress, brief as was his career, he gave indication of talents of a high order; and in our contest with the General Government, his able vindication of the peculiar principles of the State Rights party, evinced a character of the most unflinching firmness. But General Hammond needs no testimonials from us, of his qualifications for the high and responsible station for which he has been nominated. We trust, that he will receive the unanimous support of both parties in our State.

A fortunate Young Lady.—In a late number of the South Carolinian, we find the following, which we copy from a letter of the Washington Correspondent of that paper:

"The President's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to a Mr. Waller, of Richmond, on Monday night, and each succeeded night was devoted to parties at the White House, and throughout the city."

In the same paper we find the following article extracted from the Charleston Patriot:

"Marriage in high life.—On Monday last the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, led to the altar of Hymen, Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of the President of the United States."

The majority of ladies are well enough pleased to get one husband, but most lucky is Miss Tyler, to marry two, and on the same evening. We think such conduct unconstitutional, even in a President's daughter. But in sober earnest, are you not quizzing us brother Pemberton? Pray, clear up this mystery.

Admissions to the Bar.—The following gentlemen were on the 15th ult., examined and admitted by the Law Court of Appeals, in Charleston, to the practice of law in the superior and inferior Courts in this State.—Samuel T. Atkinson, W. M. Bobo, J. B. Dawkins, W. H. Evans, C. D. Evans, Paul S. Felder, G. F. Holmes, Edward Magrath, J. W. May, Aaron Moise, W. A. Owens, H. L. Pinckney, Jr., W. W. Renwick, Haskell S. Rhett, H. R. Spann, James A. Strobbart, S. S. Tompkins, W. H. Thompson, James Tupper, B. H. Wilson.

On the succeeding day, the following gentlemen were examined and admitted by the Equity Court of Appeals, to practice as Solicitors in the Courts of Equity of this State: Joseph H. Dukes, Edward Magrath, James A. Strobbart.

Appointment of the Governor.—Henry A. Meetez, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner in Equity, for Lexington District, in place of Benjamin T. Saxon, Esq., resigned on account of ill health.

M. W. Hallie, Esq., of Marion District, was, on the 21st ult., admitted to practice in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts in this State.

The Hamburg Bank.—We find the following Queries in the columns of the Hamburg Journal, put to the rulers of this Bank, to answer which we presume they can have no objection; as it will no doubt be a gratification to the citizens of this district, and in fact, to all those who are in the habit of trading with the inhabitants of Hamburg. As we have no dealings with the Bank of Hamburg, or any other Bank, we are totally unacquainted with their mode of proceeding, and of course cannot presume to say they have not acted in all their dealings, as they should have done: The Journal previous to making the enquiries, says:

"The people have been defrauded too long by the banks, and as the up-country folks, as well as the citizens of this place, are deeply interested in the well management of this institution, we are all anxious, and must have a report of its administration; for we have not seen one for a long time. Moreover, we have been told, and perhaps with truth, that there is a great deal of hypochondriacal stock in the concern, among which, the present Cashier owns a large portion."

"We also wish to know how stands the accounts of the Directors—whether they receive more accommodation than others should, who are as much entitled to it—and whether their instalments have been promptly paid in specie or in stock notes."

"Again, we wish to know the amount of specie and gold in the vaults of the Bank; how many bills are in circulation, and whether all the stock have been paid in specie, or in stock notes, or in its own bills, and not in violation of the charters express words."

"And last, though not least, we are exceedingly desirous of being informed: why is it, that the Cashier of this bank is the sole manager of the affairs? for the bank has no President nor Directors strictly speaking."

The Bank Case.—The Charleston Courier of the 22d ult. says: "The argument of the Bank case, i. e. of the question whether certain Banks of this State have forfeited their charters by suspension of specie payments, and refusal to accept the anti-suspension law, will be commenced before the Court of Errors, in this city, this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. The circuit decision of Judge Butler was in favor of the Banks; and it is the appeal from his decision that is now to be argued."

The Post Office at Line Creek, Greenville District, S. C., has been re-established, and Mason N. Gambrell, Esq., appointed Post Master.

The Small Pox.—The Millidgeville Journal of the 22d ult. says:—This disease has ceased to alarm our citizens.—The patients at the Hospital, we learn, are all getting well, and we feel warranted in saying, that but little or no danger need be apprehended by any one desiring to visit our city."

Indiana.—The Legislature of this State has passed a law limiting the legal interest in the State to six per cent. The law heretofore allowed ten per cent interest to be charged when there was an agreement to that effect.

Northern Papers.—Scarcely a mail arrives which does not bring us papers from the North with long prospectuses, with a request for us to copy them, which we have in numerous instances complied with, or at least noticed the following, which we copy from the Hamburg Journal, as the climax of any thing we have seen, and the editor of that Journal deserves the thanks of all Southern editors, for his reply to the editors of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

If you copy, we'll exchange!  
If not, we'll stop.—[Phil. Sat. Courier.

"Stop and be hanged to you! Your paper is but very little use to us; and to be forced to insert a long prospectus to keep up the exchange, we are very clear of it."

"Gentlemen, we'll stop doing you any more favors by forwarding subscription money, and obtaining subscribers for nothing? Do you hear that Messrs. M. Makin & Holden. We have had your prospectus marked sometime ago; but blow us, if we come it now!"

"Generally speaking, the Northern publishers think that the Southern papers are dependent on them, and must insert prospectuses in order to secure an exchange. We are not one of these dependants; we are willing at all times to be accommodated on a liberal and mutual scale, but not otherwise. The South has been erroneously dependant too long; and Southern editors have concluded that there is nothing good, save that which comes from the North. It is all a mistake. We have the materials at home and should use them."

"We ask: How many prospectuses of Southern papers are inserted in the Northern journals? But few, if any. Yet we must fill our papers to obtain exchanges. This child don't do it."

Congress.—The Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of the 19th ult. says: "In the House of Representatives, Mr. Pickens presented, by unanimous consent, the petition of certain citizens of Abbeville district, praying a change of the mail route from Edgefield Court House to Greenville Court House, as to run by Cambridge, Lodi, and Stony Point, which was referred to the committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads."

"It is generally understood that Mr. Clay has forwarded to his Legislature his resignation as Senator. Mr. Crittenden is here, ready to take his place, and will, unless there happens to be a screw loose."

The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 21st ult. says:

"The Senate, to-day, it is rumored, had an excited debate on the nomination of Mr. Bradford, as Judge of the U. S. District Court, in Pennsylvania, vice Judge Hopkinson. The nomination was rejected 22 to 17. All the democratic members who were present, except Mr. Benton, voted for the nomination. It was defeated by the Whigs; but many of the democrats went out and shunned the vote. Mr. B. is politically, a Tyler man."

"The resignation of Mr. Clay, to take effect 31st of March, is fully confirmed. Mr. Pierce of N. H. has also resigned. Mr. Mouton is also about to retire from the Senate."

"Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Everett in the Creole case, were, 'ad, to-day, in the Senate, and gave great satisfaction to the Southern Senators. He goes into the whole argument and gives the grounds on which the U. S. Government relies for its demand for redress from the British government. The argument is of the highest ability."

"In the House of Representatives, Mr. Snyder offered a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures to bring in a bill to reduce the pay of members to five dollars a day, and mileage in the same proportion. But this was soon cried down on all hands. Mr. C. Brown, of Philadelphia county, offered a resolution for a general pro rata reduction of all salaries of government officers and of pay of members of Congress, but it was objected to.—Mr. J. C. Clarke, of N. Y., proposed to call upon the President for a list of all members of the present Congress who have been applicants to him for office, which was laid aside. If report is true, Mr. C's own name would appear on this list. He was supposed to be an applicant for the good office of Consul at Liverpool. Perhaps, he offered this resolution with a view to disperse the rumor."

Feb. 22.  
"There is a rumor that Mr. Clay will leave the Senate even before the day when his resignation will take effect; and it is even reported that he will make a farewell address to the body, next week."

"Intimations are thrown out by the friends of the President that the fiscal scheme of Mr. Cushing, or that of Mr. Tallmadge will certainly be taken up by the Whigs."

Nomination for Governor.—In copying the following notice of this nomination from the Charleston Mercury, we cannot too warmly congratulate our friends on the nomination of Gen. Hammond, the unanimity with which it was effected, the general approbation with which it appears to have been received, and its tendency to promote the harmony and unanimity of the State and people, and the success of their great cause and principles. In all that is said of Gen. Hammond, we cordially concur, fully assured that he will nobly sustain the honor and interest, character and principles of the State, in the elevated station for which he has been so unanimously nominated; and to which he will undoubtedly be as unanimously elected!—there being not the most remote chance of opposition.—South Carolinian.

Our next Governor.—We are rejoiced to find the Press, as well as the People of this State, are so unanimous in the choice of Gen. James H. Hammond for our next Governor. We believe that there will be no opposition to him; and in fact, we see no reason why an opposite candidate should be started. He is fully qualified in every respect, to fill the Chair of State; and as he is the People's choice, as well as that of our Legislature, we congratulate him on the fair prospects of his election.—Hamburg Journal.

Florida War.—By the following it appears that the war in Florida, has again assumed a serious aspect:

"Extract of a letter received in St. Augustine, and published in the News, of that city, dated

"Fort King, E. F., Feb. 14, 1842.  
"This evening, two companies of the 8th Infantry will arrive at this post, on six days from Tampa Bay, distant 100 m. An express arrived from them last week by Indians on their march here, at the Yaboo Swamp. One sergeant and one private killed. There was no doubt plenty of red skins to attack two large companies. Strong symptoms of the war all over Florida, when they now hunt up our troops for a fight. The two companies proceed from here to St. Augustine; I think this regiment (the 8th) is to relieve the 3d Artillery. Col. Worth is reported to be as far as Cedar Keys or Fort Panning, on his way to St. Augustine, there to make his summer headquarters."

Our Wharves.—We have noticed for some time back, that our wharves are doing much better business, in the way of receiving and discharging of Cotton, than for some months previous. This is an indication, that Nature's way of conveyance is better than those made by the art of man.

Rail Roads will answer very well for passengers and light freight, which require a quick transportation, but when heavy freights must needs be conveyed, the steamers prove the surest and best carriers.

The steamers Augusta left Mr. G. Walker's wharf last Monday morning with a full cargo of cotton, for Savannah and Charleston. The deck was crowded several bales high with the staple, and the steamer made a grand appearance, as she wheeled around and departed for the ports below.—Hamburg Journal.

Snow.—Our citizens, for the first time this winter, found the house-tops on Wednesday morning last, covered with a slight snow that had fallen during the previous night. Our boys and girls were of course delighted with the general appearance of things, and doubtless anticipated a day of fun and snow balling—but alas! by 12 o'clock it had all melted, and disappointment succeeded to the anticipations of the morning.

The Weather generally has been exceedingly wet and disagreeable with us since the commencement of the present year, and we are sorry to add, has been attended by severe colds, pleurisy and influenza in an unprecedented extent.

The prospects are not improving and we caution our friends against unnecessary exposure, and to guard particularly against wet feet, if they would avoid the incidents of the season.—Spartanburg Journal.

Better than taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Act.—An acquaintance came into our office yesterday and related the following, which we think is worthy of publication: A gentleman from a neighboring town called on a friend a few days since, and asked the loan of a hundred dollars to enable him to take the benefit of the bankrupt act. His friend inquired the amount of his indebtedness. "Two thousand dollars," was the reply. Here, said his friend, is the hundred dollars, but instead of using it in the way you propose, call on your creditors, pay them five per cent. of their claims, and get discharged by them from your obligations. The man was advised, and the following day he had made a settlement of all the claims against him!—Hartford Courant.